DOINGS OF ASSASSINS AND PLOTTERS. BRADY SENTENCED TO BE HANGED-THE CORK CON-SPIRATORS-FENIAN DESIGNS ON CANADIAN

The jury yesterday, in the case of Joseph Brady, charged with the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke, brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on May 14. Brady protested his innocence. The charge of the judge was against him. The examination of the three men arrested in Cork was continued. Canadian detectives are in Buffalo watching the movements of Fenians.

BRADY FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER. SENTENCED TO BE HANGED ON MAY 14 FOR THE PRIENTS PARK CRIME-HE PROTESTS HIS INNO-CENCE-THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

DUBLIN, April 13.-The trial of Joseph Brady was continued this morning. A clerk named Kennedy testified for the defence that he spoke to Brady, who was accompanied by a garl, in Dominick-st., between 5 and 7 p. m. on May 6 last, the date of the Phonix Park murders. He recognized Annie Meagher, who testified yesterday that she was with Brady on that evening, as the girl in question. The witness said he also met Brady on the following day. The latter declared that the murders would ruin the cause of Ireland. Kennedy's testimony closed the case for the defence.

Dr. Webb, Q. C., the leading counsel for the prisoner, protested against any evidence being allowed in this case which would bear upon the existence of a conspiracy prior to May 3, even though evidence were excluded by that means which would throw light on a plot existing before that date to murder Mr. Burke. The only exception to this principle would be that evidence which concerned the words and acts of the prisoner might with propriety and according to the rules of evidence be admitted. In support of his position, he cited various authorities running from the time of Edward I. down to the present. He said: "The prisoners were first arraigned before this tribunal on the charge of conspiracy; this was followed up by the more serious charge of murder. I contend that such a combination of charges is unprecedented in the history of criminal cases."

The Court here interposed, reminding Dr. Webb that the present indictment was not one of conspiracy and murder, but the single indictment of

Dr. Webb, continuing, said: "An indictment for conspiracy to murder, your Honor, may only be based upon evidence going to show that there was a design to murder spme definite person"; he declared that the law regulating the evidence of aiders and abettors in cases of conspiracy could not be made to apply in the present case. Mr. Sullivan, in his argument for the defence, supported these

Mr. Porter, for the prosecution, replied that the evidence given by Kavanagh yesterday against Brady was only of a kink which related to his own doings prior to the murder. In fact, it simply showed that Kavanagh received his instructions as to driving and waiting from Brady.

THE ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENCE. Mr. Adams, for the defence, declared that the charge in Kavanagh's evidence yesterday, his sudgen discovery that it was Smith and not Delaney whom he drove to the scene of murder with Carey, was, as any one could clearly see, a story concocted between him (Kayanagh) and Carey. There were other discrepancies between the evidence given by the informers and that of the other witnesses by whom the counsel for the Crown sought to back up their perjuries. With one solitary exception none of the witnesses for the Crown had ever set eyes on Brady before May 6. Yet they now asserted with one accord that they were able to recognize him as a man whom they saw in Phonix Park on that day. If the jury believed these witnesses to be mistaken, then the case rested solely on the suspicious evidence given by the informers. The doubtful character of their evidence was too clear to be commented on. If the jury would set the evidence of the innocent girl Meagher against that of the infamous Carey-a liar and a hypocrite, yes, a liar and a hypocrite and a murderer, too, by profession as well as practice-they would undoubtedly declare, in accord with the facts, the probabilities and the evidence, that Brady was not

The Court here said th ... points raised by Dr. Webb against the introduction of evidence could not be sustained.

Mr. Adams, in closing for the defence, said:
"Heaven forbid that I should ever be arraigned before the tribunal of public opinion as the defendant Brady bas been, in advance of the regular trial; Brady's case has been prejudged; his guilt has been presumed in a manner the most scandalous on record. Let not the jury be led away and prevented from doing justice, because the crime is awful in its nature; but let them consider solely the question, whether or not Brady is guilty. Let them bear in mind that the chief evidence against him comes from persons who spoke to save their own necks; such evidence must ever be regarded with great suspicion." He went on to say that the principals in the conspiracy had fled to the United States and France before Carey and Kavanagh had given their testimony in the Kilmainham examina-

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST THE PRISONER. Mr. Naish, for the Crown, in his reply said: "The circumstances of the crime are not doubted; it is equally conceded that it was the fruit of a conspiracy and was not a matter of personal revenge. For this reason the Crown has been able to adduce evidence of the existence of the conspiracy. The account of the organization, and its objects and plans, given by Farrell, was such as could never have been concocted by the most skilful lawyer." The counsel then traced the connecting links of evidence; it has been shown that Brady was absent from his work on May 5 and 6. The book of the timekeeper estabhshed this fact. It had also been proved that he made inquiry for Mr. Burke on May 5. This appeared from the undisputed and indubitable evidence of the lodgekeeper's wife. The fact that Kavanagh amended his evidence did not discredit that witness. but proved his veracity and fortified his previous statements. If Carey and Kavanagh had been engaged in concocting evidence they would both have sworn to the same story in minor as well as in major details. Mr. Naish took up the evidence rendered by the various witnesses, who testified to having seen Brady in Phoenix Park, analyzed it carefully, and maintained that it furnished the strongest possible proof that Brady was there. He held that there was an utter failure on the part of the defence to establish an alibi for Brady. The twidence of Little was so entirely at variance with the actual facts that it stood alone.

THE CHARGE OF THE JUDGE. This closed the speeches and Judge O'Brien began his charge. Commenting on the evidence adduced by the defence to prove an alibi, he said there was nothing, so far as could be discovered, to fix the particular evening of May 6 in the mind of Annie Meagher. Evidence tending to prove an alibi was frequently resorted to or invented, especially by women, when its production would assist their friends. Reviewing briefly the evidence of Kennedy and Little, he dwelt upon the evident desire of the latter to make the time at which he saw Brady fit in as being before 9 p. m. The testimony of this witness was open to the same comment as was that of the other witnesses for the defence, namely, that he was declaring that to have occurred on one day which did actually bappen on another day. Passing on to the evidence given by the informers, he said that, although Carey had every conceivable motive and induce-ment to give in his evidence statements cal-

culated to serve his own purpose, he had told a straightforward story and one which did not spare himself. The jury were exhorted to consider, however, that, if he had been detected in testifying falsely, the Crown would be justified in proceeding against him the same as against the other prisoners. The same general rule was applicable to all the informers. There was no evidence to support the suggestion made in his speech by the coursel, Mr. Adams, that the persons present in the park as principals were now all safe in France or in the United States. The reverse was the case. The evidence went to show that those men who were in the park with the object of murder were Invincibles, although some persons who were cognizant of the plan and were not there might not have been members of that brotherhood. In concluding his charge, he asked the jury to dwell on the evidence with that solemn consideration of its points which was due, and to decide whether or not any reasonable doubt existed as to the guilt of the accused man. In making up their verdict they should set aside all prejudice, all the weakness that frequently influences the judgment and biases one's words. He expressed the hope that they would be influenced by Divine inspiration.

HOW THE VERDICT WAS RECEIVED.

The jury then retired. They did not remain out long, for after about forty minutes they sent word that they had reached an agreement, and, being summoned back to their benches, announced, amid breathless silence in the courtroom, that Joseph Brady was guilty of murder.
When the verdict was read a deep but suppressed
murmur went round the court-room, and Brady,
who up to this time had been singularly composed
and free from emotion, turned ashen pale. Dr.
Webb started up to make a motion, and after complete silence had been restored, and before the Judge
had pronounced the sentence of death, moved for
an arrest of judgment. He alleged that under
the Crimes act the jury which had heard
the case and had just given in
its verdict was not legally formed;
that the prisoner had not received notice that he
was to be tried before a special jury. The motion
was denied by Judge O'Brien, who then said to the
prisoner: "Have you anything to say why sentence
of death should not be pronounced upon you!" breathless silence in the court-Prisoner: "Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?"

Brady responded in a loud, clear and firm voice: "I am not guilty of the charge which the informers have sworn on me; these men would swear away the life of any one to save their own."

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED. The sentence was then pronounced. It was that on May 14 next Joseph Brady be hanged by the neck till dead. After the sentence had been pronounced Brady, who meantime had recovered his nounced Brady, who meantime had recovered his composure, rose in his seat and with solemn vehemence protested his innocence of the crime. After making his last disclaimer, he was hurried from the court-room by the officers. In the street the announcement of the verdict had been received with marks of the utmost disfavor and condemnation. Great crowds of people had waited impatiently about the doors of the tribunal until the conclusion of the trial, and now were packed still closer about the building in hopes of getting sight of the condemned man as he was taken to the jail.

There was, however, no demonstration beyond the ordinary display of sympathy with the condemned man and discontent with the result of the trial.

PHASES OF THE AGITATION.

CORK, April 13.—Featherstone, Carmody and O'Herliny, the three men arrested here for conspiracy to murder, were before the magistrate again to-day. Evidence was produced of the finding in Featherstone's possession of a document headed "A Cure for Gout," but which was really a recipe for producing an explosive; also a letter in O'Herliby's writing, asking Featherstone to forward two carboys of nitric acid from Glasgow. It was asked that the prisoner be further remanded.

Berlin. April 13.—The Norddentsche Zeitung praises the promptness with which the British House of Commons passed the bill in regard to explosives and compares unfavorably the lengthened debates on the Socialist law in the Reichstag with the prompt action of the House of Commons.

London, April 13.—The Metropolitan Board of Works has recommended, because of the danger to be feared from explosives, that workmen entering the sewers of London be carefully watched.

THE ALARM IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, April 13.-Civil servants are now refused access to offices in the department blocks after office hours, unless they have permits from the deputy heads, on account of the recent dynamite

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 13-Two Canadian detecof the Land League and looking for members of the gaug that recently attempted to blow up Ridean Hall. It is also rumored that they have discovered that Femans are engaged in the manufacture of dy-namite here, but the later report is discredited.

DYNAMITE IN WASHINGTON.

REPORT OF AN ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE STATE DEPARTMENT-SAMPLE OF SOME OF THE SENSA-

TIONAL DISPATCHES OF THE DAY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 13 .- At dawn this morning a suspicions looking person was seen stealing away from the southern porch of the State Department building. That part of the building is occupied by the chief officers of the Department, and in it are kept the books and papers relating to the dynamite fiends who seek a refuge in the United States to plot and conspire against the British Government, It has been for some time suspected that detailed information was being furnished by Minister West to the American Government respecting the plans | PROGRESS OF THE HAYFIAN REVOLUTION of the plotters, and that he has been urging their arrest. The suspicious looking man before mentioned started toward the river at a brisk pace as soon as he saw that he had been discovered. He was pursued, but managed to escape for the time being. It was noticed that he ran with a slouching. Irish gait, and that his ill-fitting clothes were plainly of Irish cut and make.

Later in the day the detectives who are employ ed by Minister West learned that a man who auswers to the above description arrived in Washington last Monday and walked to one of the hotels where he registered himself as "Terence O'Shaughnessy, Dublin, Ireland." This, it is believed, he did to conceal his identity and nationality. Later in the day also an examination of the porch under which the man had been hiding, revealed that an attempt had been made to blow up the State De partment. A black rubber bag about twelve inches in length and depth was found. It is supposed to contain nitro-glycerine or some other explosive compound.

It has been carried to the Arsenal, where a chemical analysis of the contents will be made by a Government officer.

The whole affair was kept as secret as possible, but the necessity of consulting the British Minister was imperative. He was sent for, and the whole plot was laid bare before him. When he left the Department he was observed to be greatly agitated, and to an enterprising journalist who accosted him he was unwilling to impart any information beyond that above detailed. Inquiry at the hotel where the man stopped who called himself O'Shaughnessy discloses the fact that he left without paying his bill, and that in his room was found an advertisement, evidently clipped from a Dublin newspaper, giving evidently clipped from a Dublin newspaper, giving the dates of the sailings of steamers from Queenstown, together with an empty whisky flask wrapped in a fragment of The Irish World. These tell-tale clews leave no doubt in the minds of Secretary Frelinghuysen and Minister West that O'Shaughnessy was not the mysterious stranger's real name. In fact, they are convinced that he was an Irishman. Some of the State Department officials believe that the man was "No. 1."

the man was "No. 1." Every clew is being followed which can possibly lead to his arrest and his identification with the man who left the black bag under the porch of the State Department. It may be that the river will be dragged in order to discover whether with true Irish cunning he has hidden himself in the waters

of the Potomac.

—The foregoing statement labors under the disadvantage of being entirely unfounded in fact; but it is quite as true as the sensational dispatches that have been sent out from Washington on this sub-ject for some weeks past.

WALSH TO MAKE HIS HOME IN AMERICA. John Walsh spent yesterday in paying visits to his friends and making the acquaintance of the leading Irishmen In New-York. He visited The Irish World

culated to serve his own purpose, he had told a straightforward story and one which did not spare himself. The jury were exhorted to consider, however, that if he had been detected in testifying

THE NOTES STAMPED BY COLGATE & CO. It has been stated in the recent dispatches rom London concerning the dynamite conspiracies that the Bank of England notes found on the prisoners bore the business stamp of James B. Colgate & Co., New-York.
At the examination in London on Thursday, the counsel for the Crown repeated the statement. James B. Colgate, the head of the firm which is acknowledged to be the leading dealer in fereign money, said yesterday that the fact that the notes had been stamped was not even presumptive evidence that the prisoners had ever

been in the United States .

"I should be very happy," Mr. Colgate said, "if our stamp should lead to the detection of crime and the preservation of order, but unfortunately in this case, perervation of order, but unfortunately in this case, perhaps, the stamp is not a clew. We put our stamp, which includes the date, on every Bank of England note which passes through our hands. We do not even keep a record of their numbers. A person comes in here to buy notes—why, we do not ask who it is or to what use the notes are to be put. We stamp the notes merely as a precaution, and that is the end of the transaction. I suppose that a great many notes similarly stamped are affoat in England and Europe. They pass from one person to another, and the notes found on these prisoners may have been in the possession of a dozen persons before they reached them. But if the prisoners had bought them directly from us, we could not identify the men probably. We could simply say whether we sold the notes on a certain day."

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

PRINCE BISMARCK. LONDON, April 13 .- The Standard's Berlin correspondent says the condition of Prince Bismarck's health is less favorable, and it is not likely that he will appear in the Reichstag again very soon.

CHINA PREPARING FOR WAR WITH FRANCE. LONDON, April 13 .- A telegram from Hong Keng, dated the 11th instant, received here, says the French Minister to China had arranged the Tonquin affair satisfactorily in December, but the new French Ministry rejected the arrangement. The result, the dispatch says, will probably be a long and costly war for France. China will use her best troops, which will probably be commanded by European leaders, and will perhaps have the assistance of a European ally.

THE COMING FISHERY EXHIBITION.

Berlin, April 13 .- Delegates have been appointed to represent Germany at the Universal Fishery Exhibition to be held in London. Although Germany has not designated a special commissioner to attend the exhibition, orders have been sent to the German Consulate at London to further the interests of the German

REPORTS OF LOSSES BY FIRE. BORDEAUX, April 13,-The loss by the fire in the military bake-house here yesterday is £40,000. It supposed that the fire was started by an incendiary. that the villages of Silvestre, Theine and Salvatore, Italy, are on fire.

PUBLIC RELIEF WORKS. LONDON, April 13 .- At a full meeting held

to-day of the Liberal members of the House of Com-mons it was resolved to urge upon the Government the necessity of undertaking without delay public relief ARCHDUCHESS MARIE OF AUSTRIA.

CANNES, April 13 .- Archduchess Marie, wife of the Archduke Charles Loms, brother of the Emperor

Archduchess Marie, who had an unusual number of other names, even for a princess, was the daughter of the late Pronce Michael of Portugal and was born

THE WHEAT MARKET IN ENGLAND. LONDON, April 13 .- A few months ago large the continuous bad weather would cause prices to rise. Contrary to expectation, however, there has since been a decime of 5 shillings a quarter. Heavy losses have thus been caused in London and the provinces, and a number of failures are probable. delivery, it having been assumed by the purchasers that

DAMAGE FROM FLOODS IN CANADA. red that they have been shadowing members in Land League and looking for members of the that recently attempted to blow up Ridean and looking for members of the that recently attempted to blow up Ridean and looking for members of the that recently attempted to blow up Ridean and looking for members of the state of t tives have been in this city for over a week. It is River continues to rise rapidly, and it is feared will oc-Patrick's Bridge, valued at \$15,000, was swept away by the freshet. Cummings's firidge, further up the river, is

away a house occupied by Mrs. Laframbois, who was crushed to death. The greatest excitement prevaise along the banks of the stream, and many residents have become so terrified that they have deserted their houses. The water rose three feet in five minutes. Somet. Que., April 13.—The ice in the Richelleu River opposite and above this town is breaking up, and the water is unusually high. Reports from the upper parts of the river say that the water has risen four feet since yesterday. The water on the Yamaska River is extremely high. Grave apprehensions are felt for the Safety of the fleet in the harbor. The bridge on the Nerthwestern Division of the Southeastern Kallway was rarried away to-day. The bridge cost between \$20,000 and \$25,000. ST. HYACINTHE, Que., April 13 .- The Yamaska River

still rising. The dam and bridge here have been caried away. The damage aireally amounts to \$40,000 the lee is still coming down and more damage is ex

The British steamer Ailsa, Captain Sansom, which left Kingston, Jamalea, for this port, on the 6th and arrived yesterday, brought further news of the evolution in Hayti, to the effect that General Boyer tassies and his army of insurrectionists had captured hree towns beside Miragone.

NEWS FROM THE DOMINION. TORONTO, April 13 .- There arrived in the

Dominion in March 8,598 immigrants, and in the first three months of the year 20,646, against 20,191 in 1882. against 9,844 in 1882. Sr. GEORGE, Ont., April 13.—Six cars of a freight train

on the Grand Trunk Railway were precipitated over an embankment near this station last evening and smashed to atoms. The loss is heavy.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 13.—The Windsor and Annapolis HALIPAX, N. S., April 13.—The windsor and Annapolis accommodation train which left here on Wednesday was thrown from the track one mile west of Hantzford. Seven cars loaded with general merchandles were thrown 100 feet down an embankment. All the cars were smashed. No lives were lost, but the damage is con-

OTIAWA, April 13, 1883.—It is is understood that the Government has consented not to impose the proposed extra duties on American agricultural implements until

FOREIGN NOTES.

PREESBURG, April 13.-The wound of Sponga, the Italian implicated in the murder of Count von Majlath von Szekhely, who shot himself yesterday after being arrested, is considered by the physicians to be mortal. BERLIN, April 13 .- A regulation is gazetted to-day foridding the importation into Germany of American hog

announces that a commission has been sent from Queens-land to take possession of the Island of New-Guinea as a dependency of Queensland. ependency of Queensland. LONDON, April 13.—This was the fourth day of the

Newmarket Craven meeting. The race for the Newmarket handicap, for three-year-olds and upwards, was won by the Duke of Beamfort's colt Faugh-a-Bailagh. Lord March's flip Alizon was second and General Owen Williams's colt Cohort third. There were seven starters. BELGRADE, April 13 .- Helen Marcovich, widow of

Colonel Marcovich, who attempted on October 23 last to shoot King Milan in the cathedral here, has committed suicide in prison. Helea Krituarin, who was undergoing imprisonment in connection with the same of fence, took her own life in prison some time ago. A third woman implicated in the affair is in a madhouse. PARIS, April 13.-M. Cazot, who was Minister of Juatice under M. Gambetta, has been appointed President of the Court of Cassation. The appointment is regarded as an important indication of the tendencies of Prime

Prussia, just completed, shows an important increase in the number, with the exception of sheep, as compared with the number in Prussia at the time the last census was taken, which was in 1873.

ANTWERP, April 13.—There is great excitement among the port laborers here over an attempt to introduce an mproved system for unloading grain, which is favored RAILWAY INTERESTS.

RIGHTS GIVEN THE ST. PAUL LINE. An act was passed by the Wisconsin Legisature about two weeks ago, which authorizes the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company to issue stock to the full cost of any railroads which it has bought or built or may buy or build, and of any coal lands which it has bought or may acquire. On Tuesday of last week, a day or two after its passage, the bill was signed by the Governor and became a law. There is said to have been a slight opposition to the first section of the original bill which authorized the building and operating of extension and spur lines and the acquisition of rights of way and grounds necessary to such lines. This section was made a general act and, with the special bill, was passed

without further hindrance.

The set relating to the capitalization of the St. Paul

Railway Company is as follows:

SECTION I. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company is nereby authorized to issue capital stock in addition to what it is now authorized to issue and in addition to its present capital in payment for any coal lands heretofore or hereafter purchased, and for any railway heretofore or hereafter built or purchased by said company, at its par value, to an amount not exceeding the cost of the coal lands or railway so built or purchased provided that this act shall not apply to any railway for the construction or purchase of which stock has already been issued to the amount of its cost.

SEC 2. This act shall be in force from and after its passage and publication.

It was not known in this city until Thursday that the bill had become a law, and then officers of the company Railway Company is as follows:

bill had become a law, and then officers of the company expressed ignorance in regard to it and its fate. Alexander Mitchell, president of the company, said that he

ander Mitchell, president of the company, said that he had returned from Florida so recently that he really did not know anything about the bill, or what had become of it. A friend of the road remarked:

"If the company wanted the bill passed, the Legislature passed it: that I am sure of. I know nothing more about it, but I guess the company took advantage of this friendliness of this Legislature to gain something which it might have to fight for desperately in some other."

A person recently from Wisconsin said: "Yes, the bill is a law, but the most of the men who voted for it do not know the full meaning of it."

QUARRELS AMONG COLORADO LINES. The suit brought by the Denver and New-Orleans Railroad Company against the Atchison, Topeka Santa Fe Railroad for damages consequent upon the aleged failure of the latter to carry out the decision of Judge Hallett against discriminations in favor of the the friends of the Rio Grande. The friends of the Denver and New-Orleans repudinte this view. The suit is for \$1,000,000 damages. It is charged that the Rio Grande, in order to nullify the effect of Judge Hallett's decision, agreed with the Atchison Company to accept 5 cents per 100 pounds as its proportion of the through first-class freight rate from Denver to the Missouri River, when its proportion under its contract with the Atchison road would be 53 cents out of a rate of \$2 40. It is also asserted that the Rio Grande has been accepting 75 cents as its proportion of the through passenger rate, when its contract proportion will be 85 60 out of a rate of \$25. The result of this agreement has been to compel the Denver and New-Orleaus Rairroad to accept similar proportions. On this basis it could not compete with the Denver and Rio Grande. The Denver and New-Orleaus people assert that this arrangement is a continuation of "the original computacy" against their road, and in their sun they ask that the United States Circuit Court in Colorado define what the divisions of the through rates scall be between the several roads. They declare that the Rio Grande has been throwing away \$1,000 a day in receipts on the local business in order to crusal its also asserted that the Rio Grande has been accepting 75 day in receipts on the local business in order to crush "its rival, the Denver and New-Orleans."

PLANS FOR AN ELEVATED FREIGHT LINE. The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen heard arguments yesterday in regard to the running of steam dummiles on surface roads in the city and allowing freight-cars to remain standing on the tracks-Members of the Down-town and Up-town West-side Citizens' Associations were present. J. Bleecker Miller criticised the opinion of the Corporation Counsel that the New-York Central and Hudson River Railrond had the legal right to occupy the streets in the manner complained of, and declared that it conflicted with one ren lered by him some time previous. He insisted that the Common Council had full power to regulate the traffic on Common Council had full power to regulate the traffic on the streets. Channesy M. Depew had stated that in the traffic of the company between St. John's Depot and Sixty-first-st., 1,000 cars per day were employed, yet superintendent Toucey had restified under oath that only 100 cars were named over this portion of the route daily. H. F. Johnson and T. C. Chigwedden submitted a plan for an elevated freight railroad which would cost about \$4,000,000 and could be built in two years.

THE COURSE OF EMIGRANT TRAFFIC. Assistant Commissioner Pierson, in charge of the Passenger Department of the trunk lines, said OTTAWA, April 13 .- The water in the Rideau | yesterday that while the reports of the emigrant bustceding month. The New York Central ran far shead of

Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, hea d arguments yesterday on a motion for the appointment of a receiver of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chic go Railroad Company. The comp ainants Or in A. Bil s and T. H. Gibson, in their afil Javits set forth that they had recovered indement against the com-pany for \$26,904 43. The attachment was returned un-satisfied, but it was found that \$13,148 06, a balance of money deposited for the payment of coupons, was still in the hands of Kelly & Asxander, the bankers. Judge Wallace granted the order appointing a receiver, but the money in the hands of the bankers was excluded from the assets of which the receiver is to take charge.

THE SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Iowa, April 13 .- The Niobrara, thirty miles south of Roschud Agency, 119 City, in the Black Hills. The Elkhorn Valley Line, starting from Missouri Valley, where it intersects the Chicago and Northwestern Raliway, runs westward, crossing the Missouri River at Blair, intersects the Union Facilie Raliroad at Fremont, curting off thirty-three miles be-tween Chicago and Fremont; thence up the Ekkhorn Valley to its source, and these across 100 miles of free Government land, open to homesteading and pre-empt-

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The new Board of Directors of the Staten Island Ratiway Company has appointed a committee to arrang-better facilities for the patrons of the ralroad and ferry. Cheaper fare and more frequent trips are promised.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.-In the United States Circuit Court to-day the jury rendered a verdict for \$586 in favor of the plaintiffs in the case of Robert D. Coxe and wife against the West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad Company. The suit was to recover damages for loss sustained by the plantiffs, who owned a tract of land on the line of the road which was damaged by fire caused by a spark from an engine settling in some underbrush. NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 13 .- Judge Beardsley, of the Superior Court, rendered a decision to-day in the suits of the Hartford and Harlem Railroad and others against the New-York, Connecticut and Air Line.

Judge Beardsley found that while defects existed in the organization of the road, or where claimed, they were not sufficient to vitate the legality of the organiza-tion, and therefore dismissed the suits. Pirrsburg, Penn., April 13.—Hackett & Rafferty, coal operators, entered four suits against the Baltimore and Ohio Kalirord Company in the County Court here this afternoon, to recover \$56,000 damages for the loss of a large quantity of coal shipped from their works to the Pitsburg Gas Company. The defendant company is charged with negligence in its capacity as a common carrier, which resulted in the damage of the plaintiff to the amount stated.

THE SPRING FRESHETS IN VERMONT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Boston, April 13.-The spring freshets in Vermont are much lighter this season than had been feared. The large body of snow on the ground it was anticipated would cause disastrous floods, but thus far those fears have not been realized except in two or three directions. A dispatch to The Journal from Montpelier says that the ice in the Missisquoi River above Swanton Falls broke up on Thursday morning, causing a sudden rise in that stream, the water being higher than for many years. A portion of the Swanton dam was carried away. Warner's saw mill was floated down stream 100 rods of Rouse's Point branch of the Central Vermont Railway, blocking the passage of trains for twentyfour hours. Montpelier, which is situated on the Winooski River, is subject to sudden and sometimes disestrous freshets. The bed of the stream is narrow, and

if an ice gorge is formed the stream rises rapidly. A gorge formed on Thursday afternoon above the village, and this afternoon it gave way, the ice carrying off about 100 feet of the bridge of the Montpelier and White River Railway, breaking the heavy timbers. The ice moved down on the Sabin treatle bridge, carrying away 180 feet of the structure. Large trees along the banks of the stream were cut off, and other damage was done. A dispatch from Bellows Falls, Vt., says that some anxiety is felt respecting the safety of the New-Hampshire end of the dam there and the abutments of the Sullivan Railroad bridge. The river began to cut away the bank, and a large force of men is at work, with a prospect of stopping the break.

THE INJURY TO THE CITY OF MERIDA.

NORFOLK, Va., April 13 .- The steamer City of Merida was towed here to-day. Her cargo will be re-shipped to New-York by the Old Dominion Steamer

H. L. Demarets was a passenger on the steamer, and of the collision he said: "A thick fog set in on Tuesday evening and Captain

of the collision he said:

"A thick fog set in on Tuesday evening and Captain Reitig ordered the speed of the vessel to be slowed down. The whistle was blown at intervals of one minute. This course was rigidly followed up to midnight, when I went to bed. About an hour afterward I was awakened by a great crashing. Dressing myself hurriedly I grasped my boy, Harry, in my arms and rushed on deek. Life-preservers were distributed to the passengers. Every preparation was made to abandon the ship. Many of the passengers were excited but on being assured that there was no danger they became quiet.

"When I reached the deek everything was in confusion forward. Hearned that an unknown schooner had run into us on our port bow. Captain Rettig called out to the schooner and asked if he could assist them. The answer came back that they were badly damaged and wished we would remain by them until morning. Captain Rettig replied that the steamer would remain where she was so long as she could with safety. There was a high sea running at the time. The conduct of the officers was deserving of every commendation. It was soon seen that the vessel was rapidly filling and that the only way to keep her affoat was to work the pumps. The ship was headed for Norfolk, which was about 100 miles from the scene of the collision. We passed Lambert Point Light at night, and as we found the water was nearly up to the fires, Captain Rettig ran the vessel ashore, where she filled in less than two hours. It is not true, as has been stated, that some of the cargo was thrown overboard. There is no reason to find fault with the officers; on the contrary, too much cannot be said of their great coolness and bravery in the perious situation."

Little Harry Demarets, a bright, black-eyed boy of seven years, when asked about his experience, said: "My papa was with me and I knew he would take care of me. I saw lots of people running around with life-preservers on, but we did not put on any. I was a little frightened when I saw how scared the others were,

WORKMEN ASSAULTED BY STRIKERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 13 .- The situation at the rolling mill is becoming very serious. The mill has been filling up with non-union men rapidly of late, and the members of the Amalgamated Association seem Several of them have been badly beaten. Yesterday two or three left the mill for a walk into the country. They were followed by a gang of strikers, and when about two miles distant, they were beaten and thrown off a bridge. Two of the number have not returned and are said to be seriously injured, and two or three physicians started seriously injured, and two or three physicians started list night to attend them, but, becoming alarmed, returned without reaching the spot. Some of the workmen last night left the mill about 7:30 o'clock. They had scarcely got outside the inclosure when a gang of the arrikers opened fire on them with rifles, shot-gains and pistols, and it is said that iffly shots were fired. John Waldron, a young man, who recently arrived from Pittsburg, fell dead, and it was subsequently found that thirty-four buckshot had penetrated his side, breast, throat and face. Brahard Mulhearn was shot in the chest and arms. 5 His wounds are serious out it is thought he will survive. Samuel Brittan received a slight wound in the lip.

STEIKING WORKMEN USING THREATS.

Forty laborers employed on a pier of the new Chemical Works near Newark, on the Passale River, druck yesterday afternoon and threatened the con-ractors. A reserve squad of police was sent to protect be latter.

LABORERS AND EMPLOYERS.

CINCINNATI. April 13 .- At a meeting of the striking eigarmakers to day a committee of the manu-facturers presented a statement that the demand for \$1 a thousand increase in wages would be granted. There are still two other unsettled demands, and work will not be resumed until they are settled.

woollen manufacturers was held to-day for the purpose of taking action relative to the proposed strike of the beamers. No conclusion was reached, except that the denands of the strikers would not be granted. All the seamers in the down town mills not receiving \$14 a

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 13.-The attempt to settle the differences existing between the coal miners and operaors by arbitration has failed. The Board met again today and, after a session of several hours, adjourned sine die, without having come to any agreement. The reported that it had been unable to prepare a scale. The inhers then made a proposition to work for the next six months at 34 cents a busnel, which is 4, of a cent lower than the present rate, but the operators objected and offered 3 cents. committee appointed to arrange a scale of wages

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

R. & C. Degener, shipping and commission merchants at No. 50 Wall-st., who recently suspended, have submitted a statement of their affairs to their creditors. Their assets are \$904,496 46, and their liabilities are placed at \$779,671 82, showing a surplus of \$124,-824 64. The firm owes \$60,000 for merchandise, less \$20,000 secured. Its indebtedness for acceptances i \$74,000, some of which it is thought will probably be reired by the drawers. The balance of the indebtedness i for paper sold and for loans made upon merchandise consigned to the firm. The firm purposes to organize the business into a limited company to be known as "R. & C. Degener, Limited," with a capital stock of \$250,000. SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.-Julius Abenheimer, dealer in calf skins, has made an assignment to John Rosseter. His liabilities to firms in New-York are about \$25,000

and his assets are only \$13,000. TOLEDO, Ohio, April 13.-L. K. Parks, the assignee of C. H. Coy & Co., bankers, has submitted a statement of the firm's affairs which show total habilities of \$291,000. The assets are \$123,000.

BOSTON, April 13.—The Civil Service Co-operative Sociciety, general store, has failed and made an assignment. The society was organized on December 13, 1880, with

A MURDERER HANGED. Jackson, Miss., April 13.-James E. Rob-

the murder of Adair. Robinson said that his act was ustifiable and that the jury had treated him unfairly.

nson was hanged here at 1 o'clock this afternoon for

PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—At the annual commencement of the University of Ponnsylvania, held to-day, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon interly due graduates. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon George L. Harrison.

spen George L. Harrison.

SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

St. Louis, April 13.—A saile of shorthorn cattle took place at Abingdon, Ill., yesterday. Forty-two head from the herd of Strawther Givens soil for an aggregated 57.0 frac cows and heiters averaged \$199, the young buils \$140.

WORK AT THE COAL MINES.
PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—The anthracite coal inrests have agreed to carry on work at the mines on full time
ext week. next week.

FAILURE OF THE MAPLE SUGAR CROP.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., April 13.—Advices from various parts of the maple-sugar territory indicate that the snot is so deep that many farmers will not attempt to make sugar and unless coloer weather follows, the sugar crop will be failure in this part of the State.

RUNAWAY 10.00

rallure in this part of the State.

RUNAWAY BOYS CAPTURED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Leon Engle, age fifteen, of West Twenty-seventh-st., and Ellis Brown, of West Twenty-seventh-st., New York, who had run away from home, were captured to-day at the circus grounds on South Broad-st.

captured to day at the circus grounds on South Broad M.

I.AWERNCE, Kab., April 13.—The final arrangements for building the Indian school at this place were completed to day, and iand bought. The purchase consists of 28 acres, one mile south of the city limit scares, one mile south of the city limit plans for the building have already beginning the property of the building have already beginning the property of the building have already beginning the property of the building will be occupied by 300 Indian scholars and teacher and attendants.

and attendants.

AA MAN SUPFERING WITH HYDROPHOBIA.

AEWRURG, N. Y., April 13.—Patrick Purcell, a forty, is suffering from hydrophobia and will probably of two months ago, while separating fighting dogs, one of the but his fluger. On Thursday sight, Purcell was unable but his fluger. On Thursday sight, Purcell was unabled wink water, and the sight of any fluid whatever caused of the control of

vulsions.

CARVER AGAIN DEFEATS BOGARDUS.

BOSTON, April 13.—The clay pipe shooting match this afternoon between Dr. Carver and Captain Bogardus was won by the former, the score standing: Carver, 93; Bogardus, 92.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS. THE EFFECT OF THE FAILURE OF CONGRESS TO

MAKE APPROPRIATIONS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 13.—In conversation with a TRIBUNE correspondent to-day, the Chief of Engineers said: "The failure of Congress to pass a River and Harbor bill will inevitably entail serious loss upon the Government. It cannot be otherwise. Take the snag-boat service on the Western and Southern rivers, for example. The safety of navigation on those streams depends to a great extent upon the continuous operations of the snag-boats at all seasons when practicable. We have a number of very large snag-boats on the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri and other large rivers, and a good many smaller ones on the other streams. All of them must be taid up and their crews discharged on the

1st of July next. "Then we shall have to discontinue work upon a great many improvements which are in various stages of advancement. This will work great less and damage to the improvements, and in some cases probably result in their virtual destruction. In many cases too very expensive plants have been required and purchased with a view to carrying works to completion. These will deteriorate greatly in value while not in use. In general terms it is true that a work once begun should be steadily continued until its completion, for economical reasons at least. Either that should be done or the policy of improving rivers and harbors should be abandoned altogether."

General Wright says that the appropriations for removing the obstructions in the East River at Hell Gate will be exhausted before June 30, and that it will therefore be impracticable to use explosives in the rock excavations there before the autum of 1884. Among the other improvements upon which General Wright says work must be discontinued on June 30 for want of money are Cannarie Bay, Flushing Bay, Sampawamus Inlet, Newtown Creek, Dunkirk Harbor, Olcott Harbor, Ticonderoga River, all in New-York; Raritan River, South River, Cheesequakes Creek, Elizabeth River, Matawan Creek, Manasquan River, Rahway River, Madawan Creek, Manasquan River, Chansey Creek, all in New-Jersey; the Connecticut River below Hartford, the Housatonic River, the Thames River, and the harbors of Bridgeport, Milford, New-London, Norwalk and Stonington in Connecticut. Gate will be exhausted before June 30, and that it

MR. MURCH'S CHARGES AGAINST MR. HILL. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, April 13 .- Several weeks ago ex-Representative Murch, of Maine, filed with Secretary Folger voluminous written charges of corrupt official action against Supervising Architect Hill, of to be getting desperate. Assaults on the men who have taken the places of the strikers, are of daily occurrence. Secretary Folger no action in regard to the matter has yet been taken. Secretary Folger to-day permitted Mr. Hill to read the papers, copies of which will be made and furnished to him as early as practicable. It is understood that Secretary Folger will appoint a committee to make a thorough investigation into the truth of the accusations, some of which are said to be of a very serious nature, if true.

Mr. Hill was asked by a TRIBUNE correspondent what he thought of the charges after reading them. He replied that they did not trouble him in the least; that most of them were very stale and related to matters which had been heretofore investigated. One of them was in regard to the Chicago Custom House building, which was thoroughly investigated several years ago, by a commission; another was based upon the allowance and payment of a claim some six years ago soon after Mr. Hill came into office; others related to the annulment of the "15 per cent" granite contracts made by Muilett when he was supervising architect; another was a charge that he had corruptly favored a granite company in which several prominent New-England politicians -including Governor Butler and Senator Hale-are

Some of the charges, Mr. Hill said, related to transactions which took place when Mr. Potter was supervising architect. A good deal of the informa-PHILADELPHIA. April 13.-A meeting of cotton and upon which the accusations are based, said, was apparently furnished by Mullett, whose contributions filed with the was reached, except that the de- | complaint are described as and voluminous. Mr. Hill expressed the opinion that Mr. Murch, who presented the charges, is anxious to get back into his old place as secretary of the Stonecutters Union—an office which paid him a the Stonecuters Chon—an once which pare the salary of about \$1.000 a year, a sum only one-fifth as great as he received while a Congressman, but a larger one than he can earn by working at his trado of stonecuter; and that Mr. Murch probably thinks the coming investigation will assist him to realize

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

Washington, April 13.-Mr. Bliss continued o put in evidence of the destruction of telegrams when the Star Route trial was resumed this morning.

Lewis Newcomb, a New-York Post Office inspector,

Levis Newcomb. Act of Postmaster-General James he had followed Rerdell across the ferry on June 11 or 12,

Mr. Ingersoli objected to the testimony. Mr. Bliss explained that he proposed to show that Torrey had made a misstatement when he said that Rerdell

rey had made a misstatement when he said that Rerdell did not go to Dorsey's office on that day.

Mr. Bliss said that he expected to prove by the witness that Rerdell went into Dorsey's office at 10 o'clock. He admitted that he had known before of the existence of the offered evidence but said that had not been put in, because not regarded as necessary to the case. The Journije cided that the evidence was inadmissible. The witness was therefore directed to stand aside.

James W. Donnelly, the bookkeeper who had straightened out the books, was asked when he had last received money from Dorsey. Objection was traile by the defence and sustained by the Court. A scrap of paper bearing some notes was shown to the witness, who said that the handwriting was that of Rerdell and of himself. It was offered to sustain Rerdell's testimony regarding his correspondence with Torrey about the balance seeds. The witness identified the paper as a memorandum from which entries had been made in the books.

Dr. Jas. Rerdell, of South Carolina, testified that he was a brother of M. C. Rerdell. Knew that the latter went to New York in Jane, 1881. The witness went with his brother to the post office on Monday or Tuesday after his return from New York, and his brother received a letter. The defence objected. Another argument followed, but the Court finally decided to reject the evidence and the witness was excused.

The Jury was then dismissed until Tuesday next, and the Court proceeded to consider the asbject of the divi-

cused.

The jury was then dismissed until Tuesday next, and the Court proceeded to consider the subject of the division of time to be allowed for the dowing arguments.

Mr. Bliss said that the prosecution expected to close soon after the next meeting of the Court, and he presumed that the defence would not take much more time. A general discussion took place in regard to the arguments and the prayers to be submitted by both sides. No definite arrangement was made, but an agreement of a general mature was indicated.

The Court adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Washington, April 13 .- A general order has been issued from the War Department amending para-graph 138 of the Regulations to read as follows: "No civilian will be permitted to reside upon a military

reservation unless he be in the employ of the Govern-ment, and his residence thereon must cease upon his discharge from such employment. " No permission will be given any one to cultivate any portion of a military reservation, to graze animals, or to

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service has neen directed to forward fifty recruits without delay under proper charge to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory, for assignment to the 7th Infantry, and fifty recruits to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to the

2d Cavalry. The extension of leave of absence on account of sickess granted Major William P. Gould, Paymaster United States Army, October 24, 1882, has been extended six

months on account of sickness. The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of dis-ability granted Major James W. Cuyler, Corps of Engineers, Marca 1, 1883, has been extended three months on

account of sickness. Captain Stephen K. Mahon, 16th Infantry, having been found by an Army Retiring Board inespacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is by direction of the President retired from active service, in conformity with section 1,251 Revised Statutes.

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certifi-

cate of disability, with permission to go beyond sea, has been granted Captain William E. Kingsbury, 11th Infantry.

First Lieutenant Samuel L. Woodward, 10th Cavalry, now on leave of absence at St. Louis, Mo., has been